

NOVEMBER

FOURTH YEAR — N° 44

# International Review of the Red Cross



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1964

GENEVA  
INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS  
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# INTERNATIONAL REVIEW OF THE RED CROSS

FOURTH YEAR — No. 44

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## FRENCH EDITION OF THE REVIEW

The French edition of this Review is issued every month under the title of *Revue internationale de la Croix-Rouge*. It is, in principle, identical with the English edition and may be obtained under the same conditions.

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## SUPPLEMENTS TO THE REVIEW

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### SPANISH

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### GERMAN

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## THE INTERNATIONAL REVIEW OF THE RED CROSS

*is published each month by the  
International Committee of the Red Cross*

7, Avenue de la Paix, Geneva, Switzerland  
Postal Cheque No. 12.1767

Annual subscription : Sw. fr. 25.— (\$6)  
Single copies Sw. fr. 2.50 (\$0.60)

Editor: J.-G. LOSSIER

## **The Red Cross – Link between Individuals and the Peoples of the World<sup>1</sup>**

On learning of the proposal that I should speak here on the occasion of the Red Cross Centenary, I relived the exalted hours in Prague during the discussion of the Declaration of Red Cross Principles. I clearly remembered the inspired words during the debate and the competence of an understanding Chairman, Mr. Léopold Boissier. It was delightful to remember Général Gruenther (USA) and Mr. Miterev (USSR) in happy handshake as they jointly expressed their agreement to the final draft which we all acclaimed. The Declaration, by the way, provides among other things that the Red Cross " promotes mutual understanding, friendship, co-operation and lasting peace amongst all peoples."

Well, I said to myself : here is an instance of the Red Cross linking in common agreement the heads, no less, of two National Red Cross Societies of two powerful nations of opposite ideologies. I could not but decide at the moment : Everything for the Red Cross, and I forgot all about modesty.

I bring you warm greetings from my people and my Society. I pay the highest tribute to the International Committee of the Red Cross for its 100 years of uninterrupted useful service to humanity, and for the richly deserved recognition it has won from the whole world for its integrity, competence and indispensability in the promotion of human welfare and amity through international understanding and co-operation.

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<sup>1</sup> In February and April 1964 the International Review published the texts of the lectures delivered in 1963, by Mrs. S. Gabru and Mr. F. SiorDET on the occasion of the Red Cross Centenary in Geneva. We now have the pleasure of giving the text of the last of this series of lectures ; it was delivered by Mrs. G. Pecson, last year's President of the Philippine Red Cross and her country's representative at the International Red Cross Centenary Congress (Ed).

The anonymous millions without whose idealism and dedication the Red Cross would not be the beloved reality that it is at present, should not be forgotten. Of them, Manuel Roxas, the first President of the Republic of the Philippines, said in part when he inaugurated the independent Philippine National Red Cross. "To the lasting honor of this great organization, the world can bear witness that it has never been remiss in its humanitarian mission . . . This work has been carried out in a spirit of self-sacrifice and heroism. Red Cross workers have been known to brave the winds of a storm, to breast the waves of a surging sea, to meet the terrors of a conflagration, to dare the deadly menace of infection in order to be able to bring relief to the injured and the sick. In this manner suffering has been minimized, comfort has been spread, and the growth of disease has been arrested."

I have been asked to discuss tonight the subject, "The Red Cross—Link Between Individuals and the Peoples of the World." It seems dramatically expressive of the Red Cross as a unifying force considering that the records of mankind are full of instances where the loftiest ideals and the noblest causes have been subverted and deformed, and some of the bloodiest crimes in history were perpetrated in the name of one or the other ideal or cause.

Man has been separated from his fellowmen by some barrier or another, physical or intellectual ; cultural or religious ; geographical or racial. Some barriers he was born with, others he created. He seems destined to stand apart from his own kin. But a distinguishing characteristic of humanity lies in the fact that man, while aware of the differences that mark him from other men, has from the beginning of creation sought a link that would bind him to his fellowmen. Man is still searching for this link and in its quest mankind has hoped and despaired alternately. And still the search goes on ; today's hope becoming tomorrow's despair, in turn to yield to new hopes in the eternal cycle of life and death that attends man and his ideas.

I am heartened however by the fact that in my many years of connection with the Red Cross, as well as in my readings, I have yet to find a case in which a man has taken the life of another in the name of the Red Cross. Hence I come to you with a proposal, one that is not new to us who are gathered here, but one which we must proclaim in one voice here and now to the ears of all mankind, and one to which we must now commit ourselves to strengthen and to honor for the edification of man and the preservation of the race.

I put it to you, that the Red Cross is the link between individuals and the peoples of the world. And if I seem to presume too much, I invite your attention to the century of the Red Cross. Have not, within the century, democracies, dictatorships, institutions, ideologies and alliances come and gone while the Red Cross rode through the tides to come to us in full bloom, unblemished by vicissitudes, with a proud record of service to mankind ? There is the world of difference between the Red Cross and other organizations in any language.

The idea which gave birth to the Red Cross contained elements for linking people to save man from the hatred, the cruelty and cunning of man. It was in June, 1859 that Henry Dunant, overwhelmed with compassion for fellow beings in pain, gathered the women at Castiglione—the men were at the battlefronts—to look after 1,000 out of over 40,000 wounded lying unattended on the fields of battle. The occasion was the war in which France, under Napoleon III, joined forces with Italy to free the latter from Austrian domination. In the Battle of Solferino, approximately 400,000 men were locked in mortal combat. Dunant salvaged all he could—French, Austrians and Italians—compelled by his feeling that “ We are all brothers.” This spirit of kinship was a gleam of the ideal that was to mobilize peoples and nations under the banner of the Red Cross.

As is now well known, Dunant's *A Memory of Solferino*, which unfolds his torment over the horrors of war, aroused the conscience of Europe. In his book, he urges every country to organise a society to assist military medical staffs in ministering to the wounded soldiers in open warfare. His appeal sounds like the preamble of the charter of the United Nations and is also addressed to all, thus “ The imploring appeal must therefore be made to men of all countries and of all classes, to the mighty ones of this world, and to the poorest workman ; for all can, in one way or another, each in his own sphere and within his own limitations, do something to help the good work forward . . . ” In his time, Dunant saw the need of linking the rich and the poor, the mighty and the weak—all the people on earth—in the promotion of mutual respect and love among men.

Gustave Moynier, a Swiss lawyer and President of the Public Welfare Society of Geneva, was the first to respond to Dunant's

appeal. Although he did not know Dunant, he called on him after reading his book *A Memory of Solferino*. He then convened his Society on February 9, 1863, and explained the moving story of Solferino. To study Dunant's proposal, the now famous Committee of Five was elected: Moynier, General Guillaume Henri Dufour, the victor of the war of the Sonderbund, Dr. Louis Appia, a surgeon who had served in Napoleon III's war against Austria, another surgeon, Dr. Theodore Maunoir, and Dunant. These influential volunteers met on February 17, 1863 and resolved to band themselves together to undertake the humanitarian activities envisioned by Dunant. Without knowing it, they organized the historic International Committee whose centenary we are celebrating. Five men of goodwill, of diverse professions, were drawn together and linked by a common goal: humanity.

The Committee launched its program and embarked on a vigorous campaign for public support. The Swiss Confederation convened a diplomatic conference in Geneva whose work under the chairmanship of General Dufour was crowned with the signing on August 22, 1864 of the first "Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field."

This inter-governmental link was forged that day, when mighty nations willingly yielded part of their power to a higher authority they voluntarily acknowledged. When these sovereign nations yielded part of their sovereignty by relinquishing the power of life and death over the wounded in battle, a new epoch dawned on mankind, the link began to take shape, and each battle that was fought afterwards and acknowledged the sovereignty of human life and human dignity was a blow upon the anvil on which was being forged this great link that we know today.

The gleam that we saw in Dunant's relief work among the wounded soldiers in Castiglione has now become a bright torch, visible all over the world, vanquishing the dark shadows of prejudice and fanaticism from the hearts of men and enthroning therein in their place reverence for life and brotherhood of men.

The first Geneva Convention is a crowning glory of the illustrious history of the ICRC. It is unique in that a private organization succeeded in uniting governments under what historically is the first international law. Its approval marked a turning point in



history, having brought forth new concepts in human values and opened new avenues which led to consistent and persistent struggle for the recognition of and respect for the fundamental rights of man.

Because it is a movement of love, the Red Cross is responsive to the needs of human society. Consequently, after the first convention, protection was also provided in 1899 to combatants at sea ; in 1929 to prisoners of war and in 1949 to civilians in distress.

By the terms of the Geneva Conventions, the scope of Red Cross action extended beyond alleviation of suffering on the battlefield to prevention and alleviation of suffering anywhere.

The contrasting motivation of belligerent nations and the Red Cross is so fascinating that I am tempted to plunge into history to bring it out. Suffice to say that the International Committee went into action as early as 1864 as the promoter of the Geneva Convention. It succeeded in getting its representative recognized and allowed to work on the field of combat under the white banner with the red cross symbol in its center. During the Austro-Prussian War which broke out on June 5, 1866, Red Cross ambulances and stretcher bearers appeared for the first time on the battlefields.

During the Franco-Prussian War (1870-71) all Red Cross societies in Europe and America spontaneously sent enormous amounts of assistance. This was the beginning of the solidarity among the societies of the Red Cross. At that time the ICRC established an Agency in Basle where over 150 volunteers attended to war victims. The present world-wide tracing activity of the ICRC on behalf of prisoners of war took its roots there. This is a humanitarian service of incalculable value, endeavouring as it does to bring news to prisoners about their loved ones and to unite them at the earliest possible opportunity. As all know, loneliness and worry over the safety of one's family can torture a million times worse than dungeons.

The power of the Red Cross to attract people to join its international action became more manifest as the years went by. Catholic States like Austria and Bavaria, had refrained from active participation in the affairs of the Red Cross because the venue of the Geneva Convention was known as a citadel of Protestantism. But the worth of the Red Cross having been there for all to see, these two powers finally ratified the Geneva Convention in 1866. In 1868, the Holy See itself acceded to the Convention, thereby wiping out all prejudices against the Red Cross from the Catholic point of view.

It was in 1865 that Turkey acceded to the Geneva Convention, the first country of the Moslem world to associate itself with the Red Cross.

It can be seen that the Red Cross observes the principle of religious neutrality in the widest meaning of the term. It welcomes all and rejects none—the desire to help and uphold the Geneva Conventions is all it asks for.

More joined the movement : Russia in 1867, Japan in 1886, Siam in 1895 and China in 1904. Through undertakings commonly shared and imaginatively planned in support of human rights, the Red Cross has now achieved unity among nations and peoples of diverse religions and cultures.

The First World War unleashed the combined wrath and wickedness of all wars in history and used the most fearful instruments of destruction then known, with unparalleled ruthlessness. Since it was fought everywhere, Red Cross workers were at all fronts on land and sea helping millions of sick, wounded and disabled soldiers. They also looked after innumerable interned civilians and citizens of occupied countries ; effected exchange of some 450,000 sick and wounded and dispatched millions of messages tracing members of families torn asunder by the war. They fought for improvements of conditions in prison camps.

Judging by its performance during the First World War, the ICRC had already succeeded in co-ordinating the work of an enormous number of civilians in national Red Cross societies and governments. The Red Cross was the only ray of hope in a world turned blind by seething hatred that thrust peoples against peoples in heartless holocaust.

The long agony of the First World War made people hate war. " Never again ! " was the cry of every heart. Of the situation, Winston Churchill wrote, " There was a deep conviction and almost universal hope that peace would reign in the world. This heart's desire of all the peoples could easily have been gained by steadfastness in righteous convictions and by reasonable common sense and prudence." National loyalties and national pride influenced by the past asserted themselves as usual at the expense of world affairs.

Developments in international politics crystallized the position of the Red Cross as a power for peace. The year 1919 saw the birth of the League of Nations as a shining monument to man's aspir-

ations for peace. Article 25 of the Covenant of the League gave official recognition to the Red Cross and provided : " The members of the League agree to encourage and promote the establishment and cooperation of duly organized national Red Cross organizations . . ." But the League of Nations was doomed to a tragic end. President Wilson, who was the main architect of the League, was abandoned by his own Senate. A stroke of paralysis prevented him from bringing his cause before his people. His party suffered defeat in the election of 1920. Thick clouds of political conflict began to gather as frustration froze the world's hopes for peace.

The year 1919 also saw the birth of the League of Red Cross Societies which, unlike the League of Nations, was destined to endure. After the First World War, forty Red Cross delegates met in Cannes, France, in April 1919 to study the role of the Red Cross in a world so sick of war, it hankered for peace. Unlike victors in war, they consolidated their gains—their experiences, that is, not for selfish ends, but for building a better world. Although unaware of it, the delegates were in fact giving practical expression to the longing for peace which had quietly dominated the Red Cross from its birth. In *La guerre et la charité*, by Moynier and Appia, (1865, Geneva) two of the founding fathers wrote, " We must protest against this great collective iniquity which is called war, which is no other than one of the manifestations of evil in the world."

Henry P. Davison, Chairman of the American Red Cross during the First World War, was the founder of the League of Red Cross Societies. He had expressed the conviction that the impetus acquired by the Red Cross during the war should be conserved and invigorated by uniting all Red Cross societies. No set of men, he emphasized, can establish lasting peace without first relieving the world of distress. He was convinced that this was possible only through concerted global action. His appeal for unity found instant moral support. On May 5, 1919, in Paris, the provisional statutes prepared in Cannes were adopted and the League of Red Cross Societies was born.

This event is a momentous milestone in world history, for with the national societies united, a large organized force of volunteers became available for action any time for the good of mankind anywhere in the world. Apart from promoting the organization of a national Red Cross society in every country and guiding its member societies, the League coordinates relief work in case of great

national and international catastrophes. It has pioneered in health education, nursing, and youth activities and has developed new methods in first aid, blood transfusion, social service and technical assistance. In every country there is a regular program of training of volunteers for all kinds of Red Cross work. The Junior Red Cross members are trained for protection of health and life, service and international friendship. Today there are about 175 million people all over the world who can be mobilized by the Red Cross at a moment's notice.

Considering the unity of the ICRC, the League with its more than one hundred members bound by the Geneva Conventions and the Junior Red Cross ; their program of international exchanges of persons, information and knowhow ; their mutual assistance in case of calamity, as well as their international youth study centers organized here and there, the Red Cross today possesses a tremendous power for good all over the world composed of a huge number of trained volunteers and a vast reservoir of goodwill. The International Committee has an eminent moral power behind it as guardian of the Geneva Conventions.

After the birth of the League, every Red Cross Conference expressed desire for a positive program for peace. One of them, the Stockholm Conference of 1948, expressed itself in no uncertain terms in two resolutions. The first recommends that the Junior Red Cross program stress the importance of international friendship as the basis for world peace, and in the second, the Conference affirmed its "abhorrence of war" and "determination to work constantly for the development of international understanding, which would also lead to enduring peace."

At its XXVIth Session in Prague in 1961, the Board of Governors of the League again reiterated its "call on all national societies of the Red Cross, the Red Crescent and the Red Lion and Sun to make every effort through their humanitarian services to maintain peace by consolidating mutual understanding, friendship and cooperation among the peoples of the world."

Thus, the Red Cross developed a tradition in its collective conscience as an instrument of peace and as a power to unify persons and peoples all over the world in spite of many diversities.

The close co-operation of the Red Cross with the United Nations and its specialized agencies springs from one of the first resolutions of the United Nations. It says : "The necessary steps shall be taken

to ensure that in all circumstances contact may be maintained between the National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies of all countries so as to enable them to carry out their humanitarian task."

After the First World War, the International Committee arranged for the repatriation of over 500,000 war prisoners. There were hundreds of thousands of others in need of care, the Red Cross therefore invited the League of Nations to find a solution for the vast refugee problem at the time. To this initiative of the Red Cross the world owes the establishment in 1921 of the Office for Refugees by the League of Nations. Fridtjof Nansen was appointed the first High Commissioner. Large scale co-operation in the care of refugees between the Red Cross and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees continues to this day.

The Red Cross also co-operates extensively with the other specialized agencies of the United Nations, particularly with the World Health Organization, UNESCO, FAO, and UNICEF.

As is well known, there is very close collaboration between UNESCO and the League in the upbringing of youth in the ideal of peace.

The sphere of activity of the Red Cross now includes close co-operation with both governmental and non-governmental organizations. With this link the Red Cross becomes truly universal, extending to every land throughout the globe.

In a world that has not learned its lesson from two disastrous world wars, the unifying power of the Red Cross cannot be overstated. The post World War II period has been racked by dissension and strife, which later took the form of one all-out war, the Korean War, and possibly a hundred and one other violent incidents where man took the life of his fellowman with the recklessness with which war makes men act. But throughout this period the Red Cross emerged time and again as the only bridge of conciliation among humans.

In the Korean War in which the United Nations themselves were participants, it was the National Red Cross Societies of the countries involved in the war, the Philippines included, that were called upon to supervise the exchange of prisoners after the cessation of hostilities. During the Hungarian conflict in 1956, the Red Cross was allowed to enter the battlefield to pursue its life-saving mission. In the Suez Canal incident (1956-1957), in Algeria

and in the Congo, in Vietnam and in Laos, the Red Cross, working untrammelled in the midst of bloodshed and destruction, became the redeeming factor in the otherwise shameful and disgraceful conduct of men among men.

It was a distinct honor for the International Committee of the Red Cross to be requested by the Secretary-General of the United Nations to inspect vessels bound for Cuba to ensure that cargoes did not contain certain categories of weapons, in implementation of an agreement between the States concerned. I was in Washington, D.C., in December 1962 when the American Red Cross was similarly honored. It took charge of negotiations for the release of the Bay of Pigs prisoners in Cuba, and of arrangements for their reunion on Christmas Eve with their families who had been torn away from them by the hostilities. These instances show that when governments disagree in their bitterness, they agree to call upon the Red Cross to provide the link between their constituents.

Throughout this year of 1963, in every land, there was to be a continuing program of activities to celebrate the Red Cross centenary. These events, while arousing a sense of gladness, should draw the attention of all to the real meaning of the ideal of the Red Cross. They should attract new sources of support, and portray the neutrality, independence, impartiality and universality of the Red Cross and the unity of thought that pervades it. The celebration should show the vast number and the incalculable strength of those who, in spite of and beyond all differences—race, nationality, ideology or interests tending to separate men—have an abiding faith in and love for their fellowmen. The Red Cross is forever a reminder of what men of goodwill can do when working together, and this fact the centennial anniversary we celebrate this year must point out anew. This is the lesson of the Red Cross ; it is also its greatness.

This lesson and this greatness the Red Cross needs to-day as it faces new, complicated and urgent challenges at the portal of its second century of existence.

To-day's world is witness to unprecedented attainments in education, science and technology. Yet, what a paradox is life to-day ! Penury is rampant in the midst of plenty ; massive ignorance and illiteracy in spite of modern education and superabundance of reading matter ; misunderstanding and distrust in

the face of advanced media of communication that bring right into one's own home, conversation and pictures of events happening in the farthest corners of the globe. Man's genius, exploited to the limit in the search of fulfilment and a satisfying life, also invents instruments for his destruction. Rancor and open warfare persist in spite of the primacy of interdependence for survival. Changes happen at lightning speed. This indeed is a push-button era in which man suffers from the pressures of living, like a thousand serpents tightening around his chest. Hence, in spite of the great forward steps made, a world in constant fear of total destruction looks to the Red Cross for reassurance. For its part the Red Cross with its rich experience and being the link between persons and between peoples of the world faces mankind and the future with confidence.

Past President of the International Committee, Max Huber, based upon the Red Cross a hope so fervent it is almost a prayer, one which has never failed to move me : " Whether it be men's passions, hatreds or necessity that have battered down the ramparts which protect the peace between nations or within them, all is not yet lost so long as the Red Cross still lives. So long as it still carries on its arduous labor of love, a remnant of mutual comprehension survives, and may be the point of departure for spiritual reconstruction when the war is over, for the Red Cross is a cross too, the symbol of mankind's misery and salvation." What a magnificent expression of consummate faith in the Red Cross !

Of course, the Red Cross will live. This is not its last century. It will live as long as mankind lives. It is no longer possible to think of the world without its unifying power, its rallying point, its source of comfort and hope, its spiritual anchor, its mother and teacher, the Red Cross.

**GERONIMA T. PECSON**  
Former Chairman of the  
Philippine National Red Cross

# INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS

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## **Recognition of the Nepalese Red Cross Society**

GENEVA, October 1, 1964

*Circular No. 458*

*To the Central Committees of the National  
Red Cross, Red Crescent, Red Lion and Sun Societies*

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

We have the honour to inform you of the official recognition, on October 1, 1964, of the Nepalese Red Cross Society by the International Committee of the Red Cross.

This Society applied for recognition in a letter dated August 20, 1964. The application was accompanied by an official declaration by the Minister of Health of the Government of Nepal, recognizing the Society as an auxiliary to the public authorities, together with a text of the Society's Statutes and a report on its activities.

The study of these documents has shown that the ten conditions for recognition of a new Society by the International Committee have been duly fulfilled. These documents have also been examined in connection with the Secretariat of the League of Red Cross Societies.

The International Committee has pleasure, therefore, in announcing the recognition of this Society, which brings the number of member Societies of the International Red Cross to one hundred and three.



Of recent constitution, the Nepalese Red Cross has benefited, since its formation, from the support of representatives of the International Red Cross institutions. Its activity extends to the principal regions of the country and, with the aid of sister Societies, this in particular applies to blood transfusion, to assisting the victims of natural disasters and in the running of an ambulance service. The new Society, which will be given the services of a technical adviser from the League of Red Cross Societies during the next few months, proposes to extend its activity progressively and extend it to other spheres in the vast field of action open to the Red Cross.

The Government of Nepal acceded to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 on February 7, 1964.

With a Central Committee at its head, the Nepalese Red Cross Society has H.R.H. Princess Princep Shah as its President ; the Secretary-General is Dr. Jaya Narayan Giri and the headquarters of the Society are at Kathmandu.

The International Committee of the Red Cross has great pleasure in welcoming this new Society into the International Red Cross, accrediting it by this notice to all other National Societies and recommending it to their kind attention. It expresses its best wishes for the Society's future and for the success of its charitable work.

FOR THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE  
OF THE RED CROSS

**Samuel A. GONARD**, *President*

## Recognition of the Jamaica Red Cross Society

GENEVA, OCTOBER 1, 1964

*Circular No. 459*

*To the Central Committees of the National Red Cross,  
Red Crescent, Red Lion and Sun Societies*

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

We have the honour to inform you of the official recognition on October 1, 1964, of the Jamaica Red Cross Society by the International Committee of the Red Cross.

This Society applied for recognition in a letter dated September 2, 1964. The application was accompanied by the Decree of July 9, 1964 promulgated by the Government of Jamaica recognizing the Society, together with the text of its Statutes.

The study of these documents has shown that the ten conditions for recognition of a new Society by the International Committee have been duly fulfilled. These documents have also been examined in connection with the Secretariat of the League of Red Cross Societies.

The International Committee has pleasure, therefore, in announcing the recognition of this Society, which brings the number of member Societies of the International Red Cross to one hundred and four.

The action of the Red Cross in Jamaica has been undertaken by the British Red Cross Society with devotion and competence until July 1964, the date on which the powers and property of the Jamaica Branch of that Society were transferred to the new National Society. Recognized as an auxiliary to the public author-

ities, it thus already possesses a solid organization and deploys a multiple and effective activity throughout the country. It numbers several regional sections which deal especially with first-aid and social welfare in the hospitals. The Society, which also possesses an ambulance service and runs a children's home, gave great encouragement to its Junior Red Cross in 1963.

The Government of Jamaica confirmed on July 30, 1964 that the State was Party to the Geneva Conventions of 1949, by virtue of their ratification by Great Britain in 1957.

The Society, whose Patron is the Governor-General, is directed by a Central Committee. Its acting President is Mrs. Leighton M. Clark, and the Secretary-General is Mrs. Dudley Hume Stewart. The headquarters of the Society are at Kingston.

The International Committee of the Red Cross has great pleasure in welcoming this new Society into the International Red Cross, accrediting it by this notice to all other National Societies and recommending it to their kind attention. It expresses its best wishes for the Society's future and for the success of its charitable work.

FOR THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE  
OF THE RED CROSS

**Samuel A. GONARD**, *President*

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## THE ACTION OF THE ICRC IN CYPRUS

*Relief to the victims.*—The joint UN and ICRC action aiming at the easing of restrictions has proved effective at Kokkina, where the population had swollen from 600 to 1400. As a result, these two international organizations distributed supplies from their stocks, including blankets, and textile material provided by the Indian Red Cross.

Distribution of relief supplies from the American and Canadian Red Cross Societies was organized in other parts of the island by Mr. Max Stalder, ICRC delegate. He provided the Lefka hospital with medical supplies in accordance with a list drawn up jointly by the hospital doctors and Professor Jequier. He obtained official authority to convoy to their native villages 47 Turkish Cypriots who had been to Nicosia for medical treatment.

According to Turkish Cypriot estimates the total number of Turks in need is about 55,000. With the coming winter the plight of these people will certainly be aggravated. The ICRC has therefore appealed to a number of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies to supply the material means of enabling assistance to be given to victims of the events on the island.

Thanks to a cash donation from the German Red Cross in the Federal Republic, the ICRC delegation in Cyprus was able to buy locally and deliver to the Turkish smallholders, vaccine for the prevention of an epizootic disease amongst cattle.

*Exchange of prisoners.*—At the instigation of the ICRC and after three weeks negotiation, two exchanges of prisoners took place on September 27 and October 4, concerning twenty-two persons.

*On behalf of detainees.*—Since the onset of events in Cyprus, the International Committee of the Red Cross, whose intervention on behalf of victims started on the 1st January, 1964, has been

able to ensure the release of 124 detained persons, i.e. 100 Turkish Cypriots and 24 Greek Cypriots. Furthermore, the ICRC, continuing its work to trace missing persons, has contributed to clarifying the fate of 302 Turkish Cypriots with whom their families had lost all touch. At the end of October, those who have disappeared numbered 208 Turks and 38 Greeks. The delegation is continuing its efforts to clear up these cases, but the chances of success seem small until complete peace has been restored.

*The leader of the Turkish community expresses his thanks.*—The beneficiaries of this action who are well aware of the difficult conditions under which the ICRC delegation has to work, have expressed their gratitude on several occasions. The leader of the Turkish community and vice-president of the Republic of Cyprus, Dr. Kutchuk, recently sent a letter to Mr. Max Stalder, head of the ICRC delegation, as follows :

“ I am writing to express my and the Turkish Community's appreciation for the ceaseless efforts exerted by you and members of the International Committee of the Red Cross in arranging the release on the 26th September, 1964, of eight Turkish Hostages held by Greeks.

I wish to take this opportunity to reiterate our gratitude for the valuable services rendered by the International Committee of the Red Cross in the tracing of hostages, in the distribution of relief materials, medicines etc., to the refugees, to the needy and the sick, and in general for all the help they have given to members of my community since the early days of the Greek onslaught, in keeping with the best ideals and principles of the Red Cross.

I am confident that through the good offices and unfailing efforts of the International Committee of the Red Cross, other urgent problems confronting the beleaguered Turkish Community (such as provision of sheds for housing refugees, blankets etc., before the forthcoming winter) will also be solved.”

### **Appeal to the Red Cross world**

These are the chief extracts of an ICRC circular sent on 12 October 1964, to National Red Cross, Red Crescent and Red Lion

and Sun Societies, concerning the activities and future possibilities of the ICRC in Cyprus:

*In response to an appeal by the two communities in conflict in Cyprus, the International Committee has been in action there since January 1964. The International Review of the Red Cross and the ICRC's Topical Red Cross News have made regular mention of the work accomplished by its delegation in Nicosia.*

*In this country, in which only dispersed elements of the former Cyprus Branch of the British Red Cross subsist, the International Committee of the Red Cross is an indispensable neutral intermediary and in a position, in its own sphere, to carry out the most varied activities.*

*It should be emphasized first of all, that the International Committee's delegation in Cyprus enjoys the confidence of both communities. Its delegates can in fact cross the Nicosia "green line" at any time of day or night and circulate freely in any region or locality of the island.*

## **I. Visits to prisons**

*In the most varied circumstances scarcely a day passes without a member of one of the communities falling into the other's hands. In certain cases, which have fortunately become rare, a person has disappeared without the enquiry, immediately opened at the International Committee's request, leading to a trace. In the majority of cases, however, persons are released after interrogation. It often happens though that they remain detained for a prolonged period during which legal enquiries are initiated.*

*In the latter cases, the Committee's delegates are without exception, invariably given the possibility of visiting places of detention, of seeing the persons arrested as often as necessary and, if this is required, to make medical examinations. Parcels of food and clothing which the delegates brought with them have never been refused. The delegates also facilitate family visits by transporting each week parents and relatives of the Turkish Cypriot detainees from the Turkish quarter in Nicosia to the Greek central prison.*

*On several occasions, after arduous negotiation, the International Committee's delegates have been able to arrange for the exchange of prisoners between the two communities.*

## II. Medical action

*As regards medical action, many problems, have also arisen through the movements which the Turkish Cypriots have had to make. There is a sufficient number of Turkish Cypriot doctors, one medical team of the Turkish Red Crescent having even reinforced them. It is however impossible for them to visit certain areas subjected to restrictions on circulation and supply. The Turkish Cypriot population in these areas, on the other hand, refuses to accept treatment from Greek doctors. Doctors of Turkish origin, therefore, limit their medical activities to the town centres in which they live and to Turkish Cypriot villages within their reach without having to cross Greek areas. This led to the International Committee deciding to strengthen its delegation in Cyprus by sending out two doctor-delegates. They have been given every facility to go wherever local doctors have been lacking and, thanks to their intervention, many cases have been dealt with in a satisfactory manner. An agreement has notably been concluded, by which several Turkish doctors have been authorized to visit their isolated compatriots, the sick in the forbidden zones being, moreover, evacuated under Red Cross control to the nearest Turkish hospital.*

*After the fighting which took place at the beginning of August, several National Societies sent pharmaceutical relief to the International Committee's delegation in Nicosia. This is immediately handed over to the two communities, taking the special needs of each into account. These donations, whose origin the Committee did not fail to stress, were received with gratitude.*

## III. Geneva Conventions

*The International Committee has worked to make the Geneva Conventions better known. At its request the protective emblem has been painted, or repainted, on several medical establishments and special identity cards have recently been printed for the use of protected personnel.*

## IV. Special cases

*It is difficult to imagine the often tragic consequences for a number of special cases, resulting from the ever more distinct watertight compartments existing between the two communities. To take one*

*simple example, a Turkish Cypriot, wishing to rejoin his family abroad, will often not dare to cross the Greek zone separating him from Nicosia Airport. He will, in fact, only make such a journey in a vehicle belonging to an International Committee delegate. This even applies to the Turkish Cypriot who leaves prison or hospital to return to his own village ! Several problems of this nature are daily resolved with speed and humanity, so much so, that this has now become a wide-spread action.*

## **V. The Supplying of the Turkish population**

*In spite of the emergency and thanks to the United Nations' intervention, agricultural production does not appear to have decreased to any really alarming extent. Whilst the necessary foodstuffs are to be found locally, this does not however mean that the supplying of the Turkish community is thereby assured. Considerable numbers of displaced persons and unemployed (55,000 according to Turkish Cypriot estimates) have to be maintained by their community. For this it has to purchase or receive food and having done so, roads have to be opened to the circulation of these supplies, failing which they cannot reach villages in need.*

*In spite of the recent lifting, by the Cyprus Government, of restrictions on the supplying of certain strategic areas, all difficulties have not yet been overcome throughout the island. The representatives of UNO and the ICRC are making active efforts to have the free circulation of essential supplies re-established there where obstacles still exist.*

*So far, the Turkish Red Crescent has sent eight ships loaded with supplies to the Turkish community of Cyprus. At the cost of great difficulties this relief has, with one exception, been unloaded and distributed to the refugees and unemployed. Conditions in which this aid will be continued in the future, however, remain uncertain.*

*The financial reserves of the Turkish Cypriot community, which until now have enabled it to make food purchases locally, are becoming exhausted at a time when, with the approach of winter, needs will be most sorely felt.*

*From the information given above, it can be seen that the position of the refugees and unemployed is not at present as desperate as it was during the blockade ; their conditions of existence remain, however,*



*precarious and subject to fresh complications. Whatever the issue of the conflict may be on the political level, a rapid and definite improvement of the situation can scarcely be expected during the coming months. Some assistance is therefore indispensable.*

*This assistance the International Committee, within the framework of its mission as a neutral intermediary, is prepared to pursue. It requires, however, the means to do so.*

*As mentioned above, there are sufficient quantities of foodstuffs on the island. On the other hand, the duty-free import of relief in kind encounters numerous complications. Finally, certain requirements sometimes assume unexpected forms, necessitating immediate aid of a particular sort. This was recently the case, for example, with a group of Turkish Cypriot small-farmers whose livestock risked decimation from the sudden outbreak of an infectious cattle disease. Thanks to funds which had just been placed at its disposal, the ICRC delegation was able to purchase immediately the necessary vaccines locally and thus prevent a sudden deterioration in the already painful conditions of existence of those concerned.*

*For all these reasons, the International Committee considers that in the present circumstances, only cash contributions would enable certain, rapid and effective aid to be brought to the victims of events.*

*It proposes to use the funds which may be entrusted to it, either by making local purchases of certain special kinds of urgent relief supplies, such as the vaccines already mentioned, or by the distribution of small allowances to persons deprived of all other resources, thus enabling them to purchase essential food or commodities themselves.*

*The conflict during which the two Cypriot communities have been opposing each other for the past ten months has resulted in great loss and much suffering. In liaison with the League of Red Cross Societies and in the spirit of the 34th Resolution of its Executive Committee, the International Committee therefore appeals to the sentiment of fellowship of the members of the Red Cross movement towards the distress caused by the emergency in Cyprus.*

## THE ACTION OF THE ICRC IN THE CONGO

The International Committee of the Red Cross has been working actively to come to the help of the apparently numerous victims of the troubles in the Congo. Its efforts have been concentrated particularly on bringing assistance to the civilian population of Stanleyville and the other regions opposed to the Government in Léopoldville. However, the extreme confusion which has been prevailing generally has given rise to some very complex problems. It was for instance difficult even to make contact with the leaders of the insurrection.

In its last number, the *International Review* published the appeal launched on September 18 by the ICRC to all wielding authority in the Congo ”.

It would seem that this appeal was heeded, for a few days later, the ICRC was successful in obtaining the agreement of all the parties concerned—after its delegates had carried out long and difficult negotiations—to the delegation of a mission to Stanleyville, the centre of the insurrection.

As soon as these authorizations were obtained, the ICRC made arrangements for a special flight by DC4, a plane able to land on a short runway. This aircraft was painted white and bore the sign of the red cross. On board were six delegates, five of them doctors. These were Mr. G. C. Senn, Drs. Jean-Maurice Rubli, Wolfgang Schuster, Edwin Spirgi, Markus Knoblauch and Hans Kummer. The aircraft also transported six tons of relief supplies including foodstuffs, medical and surgical equipment. Its first destination was Bangui, in the Central African Republic, adjacent to the Congo, after having touched down en route at Tripoli and Fort Lamy. On September 25 the aircraft landed in Stanleyville, where the ICRC representatives were met by Mr. Gbenye, head of the

Government of that region, and Mr. Soumialot, Minister of Defence. The two political leaders thanked the delegates from Geneva for having come to carry out their humanitarian task at a difficult time for the benefit of their country. Long discussions took place ; the relief material was landed from the aircraft and delivered to the beneficiaries, notably the hospitals.

The medical supplies were greatly appreciated, for when the delegation arrived, pharmaceutical reserves in Stanleyville province had been completely depleted.

The ICRC doctors had long discussions with their colleagues on the spot, in particular with two doctors delegates of the World Health Organization. Together they examined the medical situation in Stanleyville and the adjoining regions and they drew up a list of the supplies which were necessary, apart from the material brought in by the aircraft chartered by the ICRC.

The following day the plane took off from Stanleyville, returning to Bangui with some 800 family messages from civilians resident in Stanleyville. These messages were forwarded immediately to the addresses. A few days later, the DC4 went to Bujumbura in Burundi, which provides a better operational base for any action on a wider scale in the Congolese territory held by the insurgents.

The ICRC delegates are maintaining contact with the Stanleyville leaders with whom they hope to reach an agreement with the aim of achieving various humanitarian objectives, such as medical relief, food distribution, evacuation of civilians where necessary for reasons of health or age, as well as assistance and protection in various forms.

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The DC 4 aircraft with which the International Committee of the Red Cross recently carried out a humanitarian mission to Stanleyville, seat of the rebellion against the Congolese Government in Leopoldville, is still stationed in Bujumbura, capital of the kingdom of Burundi. From this base the ICRC delegates remain in contact with the rebel leaders, in particular with Mr. Gbenye. They are awaiting the authorization of the latter to return to Stanleyville, in order to continue their work in giving assistance

to the civilian population and to set into operation certain practical, humanitarian measures foreseen during their initial conversations with the rebel authorities. They are ready to intervene as rapidly as possible if they receive the necessary facilities.

Whilst the ICRC mission was in Stanleyville, some eight hundred persons entrusted personal messages for their families to the Genevese delegates. Replies to these messages have come in great number, together with many requests for enquiries.

Since the exchange of correspondence between persons isolated by events and their families is one of the specific tasks of the ICRC in time of conflict, the delegates set up a temporary agency in Bujumbura to carry out this work.

Mr. Moïse Tshombe, prime minister of the Congo, has asked the International Committee of the Red Cross to send an impartial observer whose task it would be to verify that, whilst fighting the rebels, his government is respecting the humanitarian standards of the Geneva Conventions. In his message to the president of the ICRC, the government leader in Leopoldville confirmed his intention already stated in a recent public declaration, to limit the activities of his air force solely to military objectives and, in general, to respect human lives in conformity with the requirements of the Geneva Conventions. He stated once again that he does not wish to launch attacks against towns and large communities, thereby endangering the civilian population.

The Congolese prime minister has invited the ICRC to " designate an observer to come immediately to Leopoldville, in order to observe and verify that my government is acting in conformity with my declaration." He gave the assurance that all facilities will be granted to this observer in the accomplishment of his mission.

Mr. Tshombe added : " In the same way, I earnestly request you to make every effort also to send an observer to Stanleyville for the same purpose, and to verify that the rebel authorities are also acting in conformity with the specifications of the Geneva Conventions ".

In his reply to Mr. Tshombe, the president of the ICRC, Mr. S. Gonard, thanked him for his declaration which he noted

with satisfaction. As regards the invitation to send an observer, he recalled that the ICRC has already designated Mr. Arnold Melcher, as representative to the Congolese government.

The president of the ICRC added : " Mr. Melcher's role as observer will be to give advice or suggestions on the steps foreseen for the implementation of the Geneva Conventions by the Congolese government which is, alone, responsible for the practical application of these measures. Furthermore, the ICRC representative will readily undertake to visit prisoners detained through the conflict ".

As far as sending an observer to Stanleyville was concerned, Mr. Gonard mentioned that the ICRC has been making every endeavour, for several weeks past, to obtain the necessary facilities for a mission of this kind.

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Thus, since the end of September 1964, the ICRC and its delegates have not ceased from making urgent representations to the Stanleyville authorities in order to be able to continue and extend their humanitarian mission. So far these have been unsuccessful until the beginning of November, that is to say until the appearance of the present number of the *International Review*.

SUNDRY ACTIVITIES

**News Items**

**Assistance to Yemeni war disabled**

Mr. Marcel Boisard, ICRC delegate, paid a visit to the Red Crescent hospital at Cairo, where he met Dr. Galal Moussa, head of the orthopaedic section.

At this Cairo hospital are some Yemeni war disabled who are receiving the benefit of the medical attention of the Egyptian doctors and nurses, with the financial assistance of the ICRC. Six of them had returned to Sanaa already on September 19, after having been fitted with artificial limbs. Eleven others are still in the hospital.

**A visit to the ICRC**

On October 7, Dr. Ibrahim Moukhtar El Wakil, Permanent delegate of the Arab League in Geneva, visited Mr. Samuel A. Gonard, the new President of the International Committee of the Red Cross, in order to present the Arab League's congratulations upon his election.

Dr. El Wakil took the opportunity to recall the desire of the Arab League and the Red Crescent Societies for humanitarian action by the Red Cross in favour of the victims of the trouble in the Federation of South Arabia.

In reply, the President of the International Committee informed the delegate of the Arab League that in spite of all approaches to the British Government in London and the authorities in the Aden Federation, it had not been possible to obtain permission to send a delegate to that region.

**Laos**

In the course of a brief ceremony, Dr. Jürg Baer, delegate of the International Committee of the Red Cross in Laos, handed to the Ministry of Social Welfare in Vientiane a cheque for 2,500 Dollars as a contribution to a new village called Ben Amon ("the village of those who have escaped death"). This sum represents donations from several National Red Cross Societies. Dr. Oudom



In the desert : a meeting under the auspices of the ICRC (centre, Mr. Rochat, general delegate) between representatives of Egyptian and Royal Yemeni forces, for an exchange of prisoners.

## YEMEN

The meeting is terminated and the ICRC delegates move off across the desert.





## LAOS

Relief sent by sister Societies being distributed to refugees by the Laotian Red Cross.

## NEW ZEALAND

North Canterbury Red Cross members attend emergency cooking course in the civil defence programme.





Souvannavong, President of the Laotian Red Cross and Mrs. Nang Somchay Phoumi Nosavan, President of the Womens Committee of this Society, attended the ceremony. This sum will enable five houses to be built. Each will be occupied by two refugee families from the fighting areas. As a token of gratitude, it was decided to give each house a name recalling the origin of this donation, i.e. Henry Dunant, Gustave Moynier, Solferino, Geneva, Red Cross.

On receiving the cheque, Mr. Kéo Viphakone, Secretary of State for Social Welfare, expressed his satisfaction upon seeing the ICRC participate in the efforts made by his Government to help the refugees' resettlement. He recalled that on many other occasions the ICRC had intervened on behalf of victims of similar events and he requested Dr. Baer to transmit to Geneva the thanks of the Royal Laotian Government.

Dr. Baer also organized a further distribution of relief supplies to the refugees. This was made possible by the contributions received following the appeal launched on July 8 1964 by the League of Red Cross Societies at the request of the Laotian Red Cross and in agreement with the ICRC<sup>1</sup>.

Progressively with their arrival in Laos, donations in kind were included in the distribution programme carried out by the Laotian Red Cross with the assistance of Dr. Jürg Baer, the ICRC delegate sent out specially from Geneva.

These donations were subscribed from Red Cross Societies in Australia, Cambodia, Canada, Dahomey, Federal Republic of Germany, India, Indonesia, Republic of Korea, Lebanon, Luxemburg, Norway, South Africa, Sweden, Thailand, USA, Republic of Viet Nam. Contributions to this relief programme were also made by the United Nations Organization, the Swiss Army Pharmaceutical Service and the ICRC.

The commodities distributed included 4,500 packets each containing ten vitamin tablets, for among many of the refugees, was a marked vitamin B deficiency.

The ICRC action is still continuing, particularly for the benefit of refugees in regions more distant from the capital.

### **Republic of Viet Nam**

On the 21st and 22nd September, Mr. Werner Muller, ICRC delegate in Saigon, again visited several places of detention in South Viet Nam, accompanied by leaders of the Viet Nam Red Cross. He distributed relief supplies to the prisoners.

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<sup>1</sup> *Plate.*

### **Repatriation of Koreans living in Japan**

As is already known, many Koreans have returned to their country of origin under the control of the Red Cross. Repatriation operations were suspended on account of an earthquake which struck part of the Japanese archipelago. Interrupted on the 16th June, 1964, operations were resumed on the 26th September when the 118th boat, with 303 persons aboard, left Niigata port for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

### **Yemen**

*Replacements at the hospital at Uqhd.*—The team of doctors, nurses and technicians who, for three months, ensured the operation of the field hospital in Uqhd, in north Yemen, of the International Committee of the Red Cross, was relieved at the end of October by a new team which will, in principle, also remain there for a period of three months. As previously, the new team was recruited by the Swiss Red Cross and its leader is Dr. Enrico Bonifazi. There are three other doctors, three male nurses, three female nurses, an anaesthetist, two laboratory technicians, one technician in radiology, a radio-telegraph operator, two drivers, and a head cook. Moreover, certain members of the previous team will stay in Uqhd until the end of November.

The ICRC delegation will continue to benefit from the co-operation of a team supplied by the British Red Cross, composed of a doctor—Dr. Michael Dunwoody—and three medical students working as nurses. The medical team which was working on the north-west front has been withdrawn and is at Uqhd. The ICRC made this decision as a result of the journey to the region by Mr. André Rochat, head of the delegation in Yemen.

*Equipment problems.*—The equipment used in this region of Arabia becomes rapidly worn on account of the climate, sand winds and track conditions. For this reason, much of the material used by the hospital since its establishment in November, 1963, is urgently in need of replacement.

Hence the delegation has acquired three lorries with four-wheel traction for all ground conditions. These vehicles will replace the tank-lorry donated by Prince Mohammed Ibn Hussain of the Yemen for the provision of water to the hospital in Uqhd, and the vehicles given for the transport of provisions and staff.

Furthermore, the ICRC was able to obtain, on extremely advantageous terms, part of the equipment belonging to the UNO mission which has just left the area. This is chiefly comprised of tents which have permitted the timely replacement of part of those which were used by the field hospital.

*Artificial limbs for the disabled.*—Eight Yemeni war disabled, who had been hospitalised at the Red Crescent hospital in Cairo with the financial assistance of the ICRC, returned in two groups by plane on the 22nd and 24th September. Six of them had already reached Sanaa on the 19th September.

These disabled use their artificial limbs with great ease and are greatly admired by their compatriots since the most sturdy crutches which are produced in the Yemen are made of sticks and pieces of material. Many of the handicapped drag themselves about by using pieces of wood.

A new group of Yemeni disabled went from Sanaa to Cairo on the 28th October, accompanied by an ICRC delegate.

### **Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam**

Thanks to the intermediary of the Central Tracing Agency of the ICRC in Geneva, Everett Alvarez, the American pilot whose aircraft was shot down on 5th August last over North Viet-Nam, has been able to write to his family and reassure them as to his position.

Through the intermediary of the American Red Cross, the ICRC had received a request from the family of this marine pilot-officer, taken prisoner in the region of Hôn-Gay, to obtain news of him. The authorities of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam had, for their part, officially announced his capture.

The ICRC immediately contacted the Red Cross in the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam, offering to act as intermediary for the exchange of messages. On 7th September, Mrs. Alvarez sent a first letter to Geneva for her husband. On 26th September, the ICRC in return received, through the Red Cross of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam, a long letter from Lt. Alvarez in which he reassured his family as to his state of health and the conditions under which he is interned.

On 1st October, the Red Cross in Hanoi sent a second letter to the Committee, and this, like the first, was immediately sent on to the family.

The ICRC has just received a message of thanks from Mrs. Alvarez whose anxiety as to the fate of her husband had thus been lessened, thanks to the co-operation of the Red Cross in the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam.

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# NEWS OF NATIONAL SOCIETIES

Formerly: International Bulletin of Red Cross Societies, founded in 1869

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## Germany

### DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

*In the October-December 1963 issue of The Red Cross World, a review which is published by the League of Red Cross Societies, Dr. Werner Ludwig, President of the German Red Cross in the Democratic Republic of Germany, has written an interesting article on health education and the important rôle it plays in his own country. This question has become an essential one for certain National Societies and we think it to be of interest to reproduce the text of this article, which sums up the action which has been taken in this field by one of the Red Cross Societies.*

The evolution of the Red Cross character, its main features and its programme throughout its one hundred years of existence are illustrated by its choice of a second motto "Per humanitatem ad pacem" (Through Humanity to Peace), to join the original "Inter arma caritas". In keeping with the humanitarian principles of promoting peace in the world the German Democratic Republic Red Cross has given priority to peacetime activities. It has strongly developed all activities whose aim is to protect the health of the population. These range from transportation of the sick, rescue, accident prevention and the establishment of more than twenty thousand first aid posts, to the support of the medical services during sporting and other mass events and many and varied forms of cooperation in industrial and rural accident prevention and health protection. They include also special services, such as the railway station service, and the water safety and mountain rescue services, which provide help and protection especially for those seeking sport and relaxation. Above

all the National Society concentrates on prophylactic work and emphasizes health education as an especially effective preventive measure.

In its aims health education must go beyond training in health habits and proficiency. Like general education, it forms personality; by imparting knowledge and awakening an awareness of health, behavioural change towards healthier living can be achieved. This "health consciousness" must be based on the firm conviction that progress in social development and medical knowledge provide the individual with opportunities of keeping fit and that, on the other hand, he owes it to society to watch over his health.

Such a long-term goal can only be reached through the common efforts of many and varied social groups and institutions. Recognition of this fact has led to the creation of a national "Committee for Health Living and Health Education", in which all the social and State organizations and institutions essential to health education work together in a coordinated way on organizational questions.

These elements are united in a similar way at the middle and lower administrative levels in "Health Education Units", which are linked to the Permanent Health and Social Commissions attached to the different elected people's bodies. This results in greater responsibility, increased efficiency and good coordination, without, however, limiting the individual initiative of the organizations concerned.

The National Society has been given important opportunities of joining in these efforts. On the basis of its previous experience it keeps closely to the following fundamental health education principles.

First of all, the conditions for health education have constantly to be analyzed in a scientific way. Based on the union and correlation between the organism and its environment, health education has to be adjusted to the specific internal and external demands of the group of people in question.

Above all, the fundamental difference between health education of adults and of children must be recognized. In many respects the adult has definite concepts, opinions and prejudices, which are often difficult to overcome; it is in childhood that the decisive foundation for future lines of conduct is laid. Differences between

the sexes, varying cultural and educational levels and the mentality of different professional categories also play their part.

It is essential too that health education advice and demands correspond to material conditions and opportunities of putting them into practice. Positive suggestions and illustrations should predominate in health education ; it should never consist only in forbidding certain lines of action.

Another important principle is that health education should be up to date. It has proved an advantage to link the points of emphasis to the health policy and, if necessary, seasonal considerations. This method of emphasizing the main features should be used systematically and continually. Scientific truthfulness, which is not the same as scientific completeness, is especially important. Only reliable knowledge, which can be clearly proved and is essential to an understanding of the subject, should be imparted. In the German Democratic Republic the necessary basis is established by scientific working groups, which have been formed in various fields of health education.

As for mass effectiveness, an essential factor in health education, it is the Red Cross which has decisively prepared the ground : it has trained its hundreds of thousands of members in healthy living, and they set the necessary individual and collective example. Large-scale health education campaigns mainly rely on the support of modern mass information media such as the press, radio, television and film ; small-scale actions, however, aim at achieving a permanent personal influence, from man to man. The people concerned should be encouraged to participate actively by an appeal to their feelings which will awaken their personal and material interest. Our Junior Red Cross, for example, plays an important role in the improvement, of school hygiene, especially by applying this methods of the personal influence of Red Cross members on the other pupils.

More and stronger emphasis, however, should be laid on health education in all spheres of activity of the adult Red Cross ; one of the ways of attaining this aim is the mass education of the population in first aid and home nursing.

The National Society's Health Units are a particularly effective element, as for years tens of thousands of the members, after

receiving specialized post-basic training, have been working very successfully as organised groups in industry and rural districts. The effectiveness of their health education work is increased by the fact that when making inspections and controls they not only criticize shortcomings, but take an active part in changes and make sure the improvements are checked. The educational effect of this practical work is a valuable supplement to suggestions and theoretical methods.

Thanks to this cooperation with the Public Health Services we have in the past years been able to contribute to the improvement of health conditions, a decline in infectious diseases and the general decrease of illnesses in the country.

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## **Luxemburg**

The Luxemburg Red Cross Annual Report for 1963 gives pride of place to child welfare. Courses have been started in infant nursing, dispensaries have been set up, a mobile unit for the care of babies has been brought into service, a nursery capable of accommodating 89 children has been organized, a foster-parents service is in operation and a children's home throughout the year has received 222 guests. We would also mention other functions, such as the running of holiday camps, the organization of vacations in the countryside, all of which corresponded to more than 57,000 hours in health resorts for some two thousand children. The school medical service in 116 villages is attended to by thirty itinerant nurses who in 1963 examined more than twenty thousand children of school age.

Mention must also be made of the blood transfusion service which carries on the various related activities, such as the recruitment of donors, the drawing of blood, the determination of blood groups.

The Red Cross is also concerned with a convalescent home and helps the blind, notably by looking after the financial side of the Luxembourg Association for the Blind. Yet a further activity

which deserves to be mentioned is the "Cancer Social Service". In fact the Society looks after 213 families, 34 new cases having occurred during the year under review. The itinerant nurse attached to this Service called at 77 homes in 1963. As can be seen, home care and treatment by the Social Service constitute an important sector of Red Cross activity.

Five first-aid sections organize studies and refresher courses, intervene in the event of accidents at work or on the roads and provide free transport for the sick and the injured. In conclusion, let us point out that the Junior Red Cross is very active. It provides leaders for the holiday camps, carries out the annual collection for the benefit of French and German refugee children and in 1963 it celebrated the Centenary of the International Red Cross by organizing a children's painting competition, the theme being human fellowship.

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## New Zealand

The North Canterbury Branch of the New Zealand Red Cross is organizing its civil defence preparation and we give below a brief description of one of the practical courses it has conducted in connection with this scheme<sup>1</sup>.

Vegetable soup, stew, creamed potatoes, peas, carrots, apple pie, cream horns, steaming cups of tea... these were what twenty-nine Red Cross members sat down to for their midday meal recently.

But this was no ordinary meal cooked in electric ovens, with all the conveniences of a modern kitchen at hand. The whole dinner was cooked out-of-doors in true Army style, using good solid-looking mud ovens, which emitted the taste-tingling aroma of wood smoke.

It was a pilot scheme organised by the North Canterbury Centre as part of the civil defence programme. The course was arranged with the co-operation of the catering staff at Burnham Military Camp.

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<sup>1</sup> *Plate.*



"We are running this field cooking course as though the power supply had been cut off through some disaster", the North Canterbury President, Mrs. R.I. Brake, explained. "In such a case we would be cooking for evacuees and field workers."

Representatives from most Red Cross sub-centres which come under Christchurch's civil defence scheme attended the course. They came from as far as Lyttelton and Belfast.

Under the watchful eye of the District Catering Officer Lieutenant F.E. Swift of the Army Service Corps, and Corporal J. McIntyre, a catering instructor, they made delicious scones and pastry, from tried and tested Army recipes. As is so often the case, all declared that the food tasted far better cooked in the open, even if one did come across a stray splinter of wood in the soup, or the odd "foreign body" in the apple pie.

The ovens made from sods of turf and mortar and covered with wet mud, were constructed by the Army, as time prevented the Red Cross members from building their own. But in the future field days they will probably start from scratch ; from building the ovens, to washing the last dish.

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## **Pakistan**

On June 19, 1964 the inauguration ceremony was held for the opening of the Murree Centre, a Nurses Rest Home, Maternity and Child Welfare Centre and Family Planning Clinic. It was established by the Provincial Branch of the Pakistan Red Cross Society in attractive surroundings, nearly 7,000 feet above sea level.

The event was honoured by the presence of the President of Pakistan and was attended by many other prominent officials. The President of the West Pakistan Branch of the Red Cross, Begum Viqar-un-Nisa Noon, gave a welcome address in which she recalled the projects now being undertaken by the institution over which she presides with such enthusiasm and skill. She mentioned the work carried out in recent years by the National Society under

the chairmanship of H. E. Ali Shah and we give below quotations from her speech :

“ It is with pride and pleasure that I have the honour of welcoming you Mr. President and all our guests and to request you to open the Nurses Rest Home and Maternity and Child Welfare Centre and Family Planning Clinic today. This is one of the two major projects which have been undertaken entirely by the Provincial Branch of the Pakistan Red Cross Society. The other project of the Provincial Branch which is now under construction is the Community Health Centre in Shahalam Market, Lahore. But besides these a number of other programmes have been completed or are in the making by various District Branches towards which the Provincial Branch gives as much aid as possible. Recently the Red Cross House of Hyderabad was opened and the first phase of the Zanana hospital has been completed.

In all, the West Pakistan Provincial Branch and its District Branches up to the close of 1963 were maintaining 127 institutions including 5 Vocational Training and Rehabilitation Centres, 8 T.B. Hospitals and Clinics, 5 Maternity Hospitals, 44 Dispensaries, 64 Child Welfare Centres, Maternity Homes and Sub-Centres and one Blood Donor Centre.

Now we have 135 Institutions.

This Nurses Rest Home and Maternity and Child Welfare Centre is one more milestone towards the progress the Society is making.

It is the aim of the West Pakistan Red Cross to have Red Cross Houses in each District Headquarters to accommodate the offices, stores, lecture and meeting rooms for first aid training and allied subjects. We feel that now the Society has become a really effective auxiliary to the Health Department, proper offices everywhere are a necessity.”

Lady Noon then described some of the achievements in various districts, in particular at Rawalpindi, where there are 8 dispensaries and child welfare centres, 5 of them in rural areas. She laid stress on the fact that in the course of the last few years the majority of the dispensaries have been situated in rural areas. She then added :

" I am happy to tell you, Mr. President, that under the banner of the Red Cross the co-operation of the public with the administration and the health, education and other departments has borne fruit which has resulted in real and basic service to the community."

Broaching the subject of the health education programme planned by the Junior Red Cross, Lady Noon explained that a lady instructor would be arriving from the Canadian Red Cross under the Technical Aid Programme of the League of Red Cross Societies. She would remain in Pakistan for one year and would train six Pakistani senior counsellors who would then in turn train teacher-counsellors of the Junior Red Cross in educational institutions in West Pakistan.

Lady Noon then went on to outline the administrative organization of the institutions being inaugurated that day and she thanked all those who, through their financial support, demonstrated confidence in the National Society of the Red Cross. Finally, she concluded by expressing her gratitude to the authorities with the request that they continue, as protector and guide, so that, she said, " we may improve and expand our activities to reach more and more people and to enlist their services in the cause of those who need to be helped."

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# CHRONICLE

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## THE KINGDOM OF HANOVER AND THE GENEVA CONVENTION

The 1963 edition of the Lower Saxony yearbook on the history of that province<sup>1</sup> contains an extremely interesting study on the effect caused in Hanover by the publication of Henry Dunant's book, *A Memory of Solferino*, the International Conference of 1863, then the signing, a year later, of the Geneva Convention. In the anniversary year of that Convention, this makes a useful contribution to the history of the Red Cross itself and of humanitarian law.

The archives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the former Kingdom of Hanover have provided documentation on debates on military matters and in particular concerning official papers exchanged between Berne and Hanover, Frankfurt and Geneva, after the forming of the "Committee of Five" and the founding of the Red Cross. Thanks to this thoroughly documented study with references to items in the archives and to numerous publications on the Red Cross, one can learn of the reasons for the hesitant even negative attitude adopted by certain responsible circles of that time over this legal instrument which was such an innovation and was to bind the signatory States in such a permanent manner.

The author of this work, Mr. Joseph König, first of all makes a rapid sketch of the efforts made since Cyrus the Great by monarchs and the commanders of armies to mitigate the horrors of war, in order to show clearly how Dunant's ideas concerning the creation of a neutral international committee and of national societies intervening on behalf of the wounded and sick of armies in the field went far beyond anything which had been considered or accomplished hitherto.

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<sup>1</sup> Niedersächsisches Jahrbuch für Landesgeschichte, August Lex, Hildesheim, 1963, Band 35.

Whilst describing the origins of international humanitarian law, the author, concentrating on Hanover, shows the laborious steps taken, the reticence of certain military circles and the fears of officials who saw in the success itself of the work accomplished a threat to their own prestige and independence. However, King Georg V, whom Henry Dunant had approached directly had already been won over by the ideas expressed in the *Memory of Solferino* which he had presented to him. On the same occasion Dunant had asked him on September 4, 1863 whether he would send a representative of the Kingdom of Hanover to the international Conference which was to meet from October 26 to 29, 1863 in Geneva, convened by the Committee which was subsequently to become the International Committee of the Red Cross.

The King who was much impressed on reading the moving account, sent the documents he had received to his Minister of Foreign Affairs, recommending him to arrange participation in the proposed meeting. Hanover was in fact represented at Geneva by Dr. Oelker, whose report submitted on his return still further strengthened the confidence the King had placed in the new work. Until then all went well. Matters however deteriorated owing to the precious time lost in no action being taken by the Minister of Foreign Affairs who had been instructed by Georg V to obtain a copy of the report on the work of the fourth session of the Berlin Statistical Conference, to which Henry Dunant had been able to explain the wishes of the Committee of Five as well as the attitude of Prussia and other members of the Germanic Confederation to agreement on the resolutions and recommendations of the International Conference of October 1863.

It was not until February 28, 1864 that the King finally received a report from the Hanoverian diplomatic envoy in Prussia, in which the final conclusions were more negative than positive. We know, however, that the King and Queen of that country, as well as the War Minister von Roon, were the pioneers of relief work to the wounded on the national level. The Prussian Minister of Foreign Affairs, for his part, had applied himself on February 20 to sweeping aside the views of the Hanoverian envoy by recalling the very favourable report by General Loeffler of the Army Medical Service and of the most outstanding figures of the Geneva Congress. He had

also pointed out that the States of Württemberg, Oldenburg and Prussia had already formed their relief societies, prepared to intervene in case of necessity. It was all in vain and most regrettable, since war had already broken out in Schleswig-Holstein. Thus, in spite of the King's affirmation that he would view with pleasure the government's subscribing to the work of the international Red Cross and that he himself would willingly support every effort made to that effect, nothing was to progress. There were obviously other factors which on that occasion were purely negative.

The Swiss Federal Council, encouraged by the results of the October meeting, was to convene a diplomatic conference to be held in August 1864 and result in the signing of the Convention. On June 6 it sent an invitation to the Germanic Confederation whose headquarters were in Frankfurt. The latter submitted it on June 16 to the Commission of Military Affairs in which, however, opinions were very divided, although the scope of the humanitarian aims envisaged had not been lost on any of the States represented. It was therefore decided that the Confederation would not accede in its entirety, but that each government which so wished could reply separately to the invitation of the Swiss Federal Council.

In the meantime, the latter realized that Frankfurt was beating about the bush and that is why, although it was obviously too late, the Hanoverian Government was convened on July 27 to the Geneva Conference. On being informed of these facts, the King became impatient and although the convocation had arrived late, he protested to his Minister of Foreign Affairs. He reproached him for his dilatoriness without which, he wrote, "Hanover could even now have sent a delegate, especially as one of my military medical officers, on the recommendation of my War Minister, had been given a mandate in Geneva in this matter which is most praiseworthy..."

The King had reason to be annoyed, since other German States had not hesitated, in spite of the short time available, to send delegates to Geneva.

One last appeal, made by the Aide-de-Camp, General von Tschirnitz, was no more successful. He wrote however: "His Majesty is particularly desirous of making it clear, although it is late to do so, that the Kingdom accedes to the Geneva Convention, since

He greatly appreciates the principles motivating this treaty and subscribes to its provisions..." Once again this was of no avail. In May 1866, when the threat of fratricidal war loomed over the German States and Austria, the Swiss Federal Council offered Hanover a further opportunity to accede to the Convention and form its own Red Cross Society. Thirteen days before the Prussian ultimatum, the Minister of Foreign Affairs informed Berne that the Kingdom's position as regards the Germanic Confederation prevented it from taking such a step alone. Official decisions had however not been lacking. Thus the French Minister Plenipotentiary, Count de Reiset, stated that the French Foreign Minister, Drouyn de Lhuys and his colleagues had acted for the Swiss Federal Council by urging non-signatory States to ratify the Geneva Convention by emphasizing the special interest felt by the Imperial Court in the fine aims being pursued by the Convention's initiators.

Events were once more to be precipitated. The Hanoverian troops were to go to war without being able to benefit from the protective sign of the red cross and without the aid of a relief society duly organized in time of peace. In his memoirs, General Dammers, the King's first Aide-de-Camp, wrote: "The Army risked being without a hospital, without medical services being installed if, at the very last moment, General Strohmeier, Senior Army Medical Officer, had not succeeded in having these transferred to Göttingen."

It was only after the battle of Langensalza with its heavy losses, that a relief committee for military wounded and sick was formed in Hanover. With Count Stolberg as President, it adopted the statutes of the Red Cross on November 20, 1867, then on February 13, 1868 it officially joined the Berlin Central Committee.

In leading us through these by-ways of diplomacy, Mr. Joseph König shows that the Kingdom of Hanover would without doubt have figured amongst the first National Societies and the earliest signatories of the Geneva Convention, if the Government had shown more vigour in following the perspicacious views of its King.

*M. I.*

# MISCELLANEOUS

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## WORLD MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

*A declaration was recently adopted in Helsinki by the XVIIIth World Medical Assembly. It is of much significance for world medicine and its related sciences and should be given wide distribution. This is now reproduced below.*

*The "Declaration of Helsinki", as it is called, is the final expression of an earnest examination of this subject which has extended over several years. It had its origin in the deeply troubled concern of the medical profession at happenings in the name of medical investigation which had led to acts of callous disregard of human rights in the Second World War.*

*Recommendations were drawn up which have now been adopted by the World Medical Assembly and which have led to comment and criticism from many national medical associations. These are addressed to all medical men and their colleagues in other disciplines. The "Declaration of Helsinki" is now placed alongside such previous profound documents on professional conduct as the modern form of the Hippocratic Oath known as the "Declaration of Geneva" and the "International Code of Medical Ethics". Society and doctors will here find reassurance of the continuing humanitarian purposes of medicine.*

### DECLARATION OF HELSINKI RECOMMENDATIONS GUIDING DOCTORS IN CLINICAL RESEARCH

#### Introduction

It is the mission of the doctor to safeguard the health of the people. His knowledge and conscience are dedicated to the fulfilment of this mission.



The Declaration of Geneva of The World Medical Association binds the doctor with the words : " The health of my patient will be my first consideration " and the International Code of Medical Ethics which declares that " Any act or advice which could weaken physical or mental resistance of a human being may be used only in his interest."

Because it is essential that the results of laboratory experiments be applied to human beings to further scientific knowledge and to help suffering humanity, The World Medical Association has prepared the following recommendations as a guide to each doctor in clinical research. It must be stressed that the standards as drafted are only a guide to physicians all over the world. Doctors are not relieved from criminal, civil and ethical responsibilities under the laws of their own countries.

In the field of clinical research a fundamental distinction must be recognized between clinical research in which the aim is essentially therapeutic for a patient, and the clinical research, the essential object of which is purely scientific and without therapeutic value to the person subjected to the research.

## **I. Basic Principles**

1. Clinical research must conform to the moral and scientific principles that justify medical research and should be based on laboratory and animal experiments or other scientifically established facts.

2. Clinical research should be conducted only by scientifically qualified persons and under the supervision of a qualified medical man.

3. Clinical research cannot legitimately be carried out unless the importance of the objective is in proportion to the inherent risk to the subject.

4. Every clinical research project should be preceded by careful assessment of inherent risks in comparison to foreseeable benefits to the subject or to others.

5. Special caution should be exercised by the doctor in performing clinical research in which the personality of the subject is liable to be altered by drugs or experimental procedure.

## **II. Clinical Research Combined with Professional Care**

1. In the treatment of the sick person, the doctor must be free to use a new therapeutic measure, if in his judgment it offers hope of saving life, reestablishing health, or alleviating suffering.

If at all possible, consistent with patient psychology, the doctor should obtain the patient's freely given consent after the patient has been given a full explanation. In case of legal incapacity, consent should also be procured from the legal guardian ; in case of physical incapacity the permission of the legal guardian replaces that of the patient.

2. The doctor can combine clinical research with professional care, the objective being the acquisition of new medical knowledge, only to the extent that clinical research is justified by its therapeutic value for the patient.

## **III. Non-Therapeutic Clinical Research**

1. In the purely scientific application of clinical research carried out on a human being, it is the duty of the doctor to remain the protector of the life and health of that person on whom clinical research is being carried out.

2. The nature, the purpose and the risk of clinical research must be explained to the subject by the doctor.

3a. Clinical research on a human being cannot be undertaken without his free consent after he has been informed ; if he is legally incompetent, the consent of the legal guardian should be procured.

3b. The subject of clinical research should be in such a mental, physical and legal state as to be able to exercise fully his power of choice.

3c. Consent should, as a rule, be obtained in writing. However, the responsibility for clinical research always remains with the research worker ; it never falls on the subject even after consent is obtained.

4a. The investigator must respect the right of each individual to safeguard his personal integrity, especially if the subject is in a dependent relationship to the investigator.

4b. At any time during the course of clinical research the subject or his guardian should be free to withdraw permission for research to be continued.

The investigator or the investigating team should discontinue the research if in his or their judgment, it may, if continued, be harmful to the individual.

## B O O K S

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### EIN NEUES LICHT<sup>1</sup>

by

KURT GHIRING.

The sub-title of this book is "Grossherzogin Luise und das Rote Kreuz"; it sustains the reader's interest throughout and is based on authentic documents. The author gives a fascinating account of the life of the Grand Duchess Louise of Baden, born in 1838, daughter of the German Emperor William I and the Empress Augusta. The contribution she made to humanitarian work, in particular in the establishment of the Red Cross Society of the Grand Duchy of Baden, is well described. Like her mother, the Empress Augusta<sup>2</sup>, she worked in her country to make the Geneva Convention effective. Her action in setting up the "Society of the Ladies of Baden" (Badischer Frauen Verein) had a decisive influence on the rapid extension and peace-time preparation of aid to the wounded and sick. She organized teams of lady-assistants ready to carry out any tasks necessary and fired with enthusiasm for the principles of the Red Cross. This was one of the first stirrings of the international movement which was to be engendered by the Committee of Five in Geneva. It was thanks to her efforts that, in 1866, during the Austro-Prussian War, her country had the first independent volunteer corps to go into action at the side of the army medical services.

"Ein Neues Licht" is well written and illustrated. The author's choice of documents is most judicious and he has given comments on the most significant phases of the Grand Duchess Louise's work and its remarkable expansion. As for the National Society, founded in Baden with the backing of the Grand Duke Ferdinand I, it

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<sup>1</sup> Burda Druck und Verlag, Offenburg/Baden, 248 p.

<sup>2</sup> See *Revue internationale*, June and September 1960.

expanded and was an example and inspiration beyond its national frontiers, arousing great interest and zeal to imitate it.

The research work for this book has brought to light information hitherto unknown. In this historical study Louise of Baden stands out as one of the most fascinating and enterprising personalities of the nineteenth century. Like her mother, she fully understood the message in Dunant's "A Memory of Solferino". Her influence was decisive and on August 22, 1864, the Grand Duchy of Baden was among the signatories of the Geneva Convention. Although the establishment of National Societies proved sometimes to be laborious in other countries, it was sufficient that the Duke and Duchess displayed their constant interest in the bodies already active in the field of public welfare, for the latter to develop into valuable auxiliaries prepared to assist the army medical services in the field at times of trial. The author shows these events in their proper perspective and introduces the reader to those connected with Louise of Baden; those men and women sharing a common ideal who helped her with enthusiasm and self-denial to bring her many humanitarian schemes to fruition.

Kurt Gihring had the excellent idea of reproducing and demonstrating the importance of the most significant correspondence exchanged between the Court of Baden and the International Committee of the Red Cross and this book is a testimony to the close co-operation in those moments of decision which stood out in Red Cross development at a time when it was becoming universal.

The author concludes with a tribute to Louise of Baden for the fine personality that was hers: "By her example she proved to her contemporaries — and even to our own generation — that it is by helping one's neighbour and by serving humanity that our own character is wrought".

*M. I.*

HENRY DUNANT UND SEINE EVANGELISCHEN  
FREUNDE IN SCHWABEN UND IM ELSASS

by

ALFRED QUELLMALZ

This is the title of a 60-page monograph on Henry Dunant and his friends of Swabia and Alsace, which appeared in the « Blätter für Württembergische Kirchengeschichte », Stuttgart. This study, which has also been printed as a separate publication, contains interesting information — some previously unpublished — on a period in his life which has remained more or less obscure. The author has based his article on numerous documents found in Stuttgart.

It thus throws light on the rôle played by Dunant's companion in misfortune, George Henry Nick, the son of a Stuttgart doctor. Had it not been widely held that Nick was one of the main causes of Dunant's financial setbacks in Algeria ? It must be admitted, states Mr. Quellmalz, that following the Italian campaign, Nick must have felt bitterly his companion's absence from Setif. Instead of being by his side, Dunant was fully absorbed in his new humanitarian preoccupations and for months on end was in Geneva, writing what was to be the book *A Memory of Solferino*. True, an admirable work, destined to be a sensation throughout Europe, but Dunant's absence from Algeria undoubtedly contributed to Nick's isolation and to the weakening of their partnership.

It is significant that whenever Henry Dunant was passing through a difficult phase in his existence, he sought sanctuary in Württemberg. When he was compelled to resign from the International Committee, it was to the earliest Red Cross Society, founded in December 1863, in Stuttgart, that he turned for consolation and comfort. The Kingdom of Württemberg's delegate to the International Conferences of October 1863 and August 1864 was the Reverend Christoph Ulrich Hahn, President of this first Red Cross Society, and it was on his proposal that Henry Dunant was elected Honorary President of that Society by unanimous decision of the Central Committee.

Dunant returned to Württemberg in 1876 on the winding up of the « World Alliance for Progress » which he, together with some outstanding personalities of the day, had founded in Paris. And yet, he had expected this movement to meet with a success similar to that of the Red Cross. Alas, it went the way of others of his ideas, laudable as they were ; but the time was not ripe to accept all the noble projects which he nourished in his heart.

He maintained close contacts with such men as Hoffmann, Paulus and Hardegg, who had founded an evangelist movement in Stuttgart which was later to become the Temple Society, and he drew up a document on Württemberg colonisation in Palestine. These facts were mentioned in an article by Mr. Manfred Müller which was reproduced in the May 1959 issue of the *Revue Internationale* ; Mr. Quellmalz gives us additional information on the subject.

He reveals numerous details of interest concerning people and events in Swabia at that time. Thanks to a friend of Dr. C. U. Hahn's, the Reverend Rudolf Wagner, Dunant found refuge under a hospitable roof. However, the author seems to take the view that Dunant's poverty was not so extreme as it is generally made out to be. We can however conclude from Dunant's own accounts and his correspondence that his distress was so great that to accept hospitality at Württemberg must have been the only course open to him, weary as he was and bitter at heart, in order to seek new strength and continue the struggle for humanity.

Thus it was that during a further short stay in Stuttgart, at a time when he was beset by material difficulties, he found in Rudolf Müller a truly devoted friend. This was a providential meeting, for his recent wanderings in Italy and Alsace as well as the failure of plans considered to be over-ambitious had made Dunant bitter and vulnerable. His friend took up the reins and by pressing on to success, remedied the situation. This period of Dunant's life is well documented and clearly shows how important for him was the staunch and active support of his friends in Swabia.

M. I.

EXTRACT FROM THE STATUTES OF  
THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS

(AGREED AND AMENDED ON SEPTEMBER 25, 1952)

ART. 1. — The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), founded in Geneva in 1863 and formally recognized in the Geneva Conventions and by International Conferences of the Red Cross, shall be an independent organization having its own Statutes.

It shall be a constituent part of the International Red Cross.<sup>1</sup>

ART. 2. — As an association governed by Articles 60 and following of the Swiss Civil Code, the ICRC shall have legal personality.

ART. 3. — The headquarters of the ICRC shall be in Geneva.

Its emblem shall be a red cross on a white ground. Its motto shall be "Inter arma caritas".

ART. 4. — The special rôle of the ICRC shall be :

- (a) to maintain the fundamental and permanent principles of the Red Cross, namely : impartiality, action independent of any racial, political, religious or economic considerations, the universality of the Red Cross and the equality of the National Red Cross Societies ;
- (b) to recognize any newly established or reconstituted National Red Cross Society which fulfils the conditions for recognition in force, and to notify other National Societies of such recognition ;

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<sup>1</sup> The International Red Cross comprises the National Red Cross Societies, the International Committee of the Red Cross and the League of Red Cross Societies. The term " National Red Cross Societies " includes the Red Crescent Societies and the Red Lion and Sun Society.



- (c) to undertake the tasks incumbent on it under the Geneva Conventions, to work for the faithful application of these Conventions and to take cognizance of any complaints regarding alleged breaches of the humanitarian Conventions ;
- (d) to take action in its capacity as a neutral institution, especially in case of war, civil war or internal strife ; to endeavour to ensure at all times that the military and civilian victims of such conflicts and of their direct results receive protection and assistance, and to serve, in humanitarian matters, as an intermediary between the parties ;
- (e) to contribute, in view of such conflicts, to the preparation and development of medical personnel and medical equipment, in co-operation with the Red Cross organizations, the medical services of the armed forces, and other competent authorities ;
- (f) to work for the continual improvement of humanitarian international law and for the better understanding and diffusion of the Geneva Conventions and to prepare for their possible extension ;
- (g) to accept the mandates entrusted to it by the International Conferences of the Red Cross.

The ICRC may also take any humanitarian initiative which comes within its rôle as a specifically neutral and independent institution and consider any questions requiring examination by such an institution.

ART. 6 (first paragraph). — The ICRC shall co-opt its members from among Swiss citizens. The number of members may not exceed twenty-five.

## **SOME PUBLICATIONS OF THE ICRC**

**The Geneva Conventions of August 12, 1949.** 2nd Ed. 1950, 8vo, 245 pp. Sw.Fr. 8.—.

COURSIER, Henri. **Course of Five Lessons on the Geneva Conventions.** New Edition revised and printed. 1963, 8vo, 102 pp. Sw.Fr. 4.50.

**The Geneva Conventions of August 12, 1949. Thirty Slides with Comments.** 1963, 8vo, 33 pp., mimeo. Sw.Fr. 25.—.

PICTET, Jean S. **Red Cross Principles.** Preface by Max HUBER. 1956, 8vo, 154 pp. Sw.Fr. 7.—.

PICTET, Jean S. **The Laws of War.** 1961, 8vo, 11 pp. Sw.Fr. 1.50.

PICTET, Jean S. **The Doctrine of the Red Cross.** 1962, 8vo, 19 pp. Sw.Fr. 1.50.

COURSIER, Henri. **The International Red Cross.** History, Organization, Action. 1961, 16mo, 131 pp. Sw.Fr. 3.50.

WARBURTON, Barbara. **The Robinson Family.** A short Story about the Geneva Conventions. Ill. by Pierre LEUZINGER. 1961. 43 pp. Sw.Fr. 1.50. (With the LSRC.)

THE ICRC AT WORK. **A Centenary of Service to Humanity.** 1963, 4to, 32 pp., Ill. Sw.Fr. 2.—.

SCHWARZ, Gertrud. **Table des matières de la Revue internationale de la Croix-Rouge 1939-1961.** 1963, in-8, 127 p. Sw.Fr. 5.—.

## **TWO PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY OTHER PUBLISHERS**

BOISSIER, Pierre. **Histoire du Comité international de la Croix-Rouge.** Tome I : De Solférino à Tsoushima. Paris, Plon, 1963, 512 p. Sw.Fr. 22.30.

JUNOD, Marcel. **Le troisième combattant. L'odyssée d'un délégué de la Croix-Rouge.** Nouvelle éd. avec une préface de Léopold BOISSIER et avec un résumé succinct des Conventions de Genève. Paris, Payot, 1963, in-8, 248 p. Sw.Fr. 5.—.



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*Bernard Gagnebin and Marc Gazay*

# Henry Dunant

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- AFGHANISTAN — Afghan Red Crescent, *Kabul*.
- ALBANIA — Albanian Red Cross, 35, Rruga Bërrikadavet, *Tirana*.
- ALGERIA — Central Committee of the Algerian Red Crescent Society, 8 bis, rue Henry-Dunant, *Algiers*.
- ARGENTINE — Argentine Red Cross, H. Yriogoyen 2068, *Buenos Aires*.
- AUSTRALIA — Australian Red Cross, 122-128 Flinders Street, *Melbourne, C. I.*
- AUSTRIA — Austrian Red Cross, 3 Gusshausstrasse, *Vienna IV.*
- BELGIUM — Belgian Red Cross, 98, Chaussée de Vleurgat, *Brussels 5.*
- BOLIVIA — Bolivian Red Cross, Avenida Simon-Bolivar, 1515 (Casilla 741), *La Paz*.
- BRAZIL — Brazilian Red Cross, Praça da Cruz Vermelha 10-12, *Rio de Janeiro*.
- BULGARIA — Bulgarian Red Cross, 1, Boul. S.S. Biruzov, *Sofia*.
- BURMA — Burma Red Cross, 42, Strand Road, Red Cross Building, *Rangoon*.
- BURUNDI — Red Cross Society of Burundi, P.O. Box 1037, *Usumbura*.
- CAMBODIA — Cambodian Red Cross, 17 R. Ruelle Preak Bat Trasak Paem, P.O.B. 94, *Pnom-Penh*.
- CAMEROON — Central Committee of the Cameroon Red Cross Society, rue Henry-Dunant, P.O.B. 631, *Yaoundé*.
- CANADA — Canadian Red Cross, 95 Wellesley Street East, *Toronto 5.*
- CEYLON — Ceylon Red Cross, 106 Dharma-pala Mawatte, *Colombo VII.*
- CHILE — Chilean Red Cross, Avenida Santa Maria 0150, Casilla 246 V., *Santiago de Chile*.
- CHINA — Red Cross Society of China, 22, Kanmien Hutung, *Peking, E.*
- COLOMBIA — Colombian Red Cross, Carrera 7a, 34-65 Apartado nacional 11-10, *Bogota*.
- CONGO — Red Cross of the Congo, 24, avenue Valcke, P.O. Box 1712, *Léopoldville*.
- COSTA RICA — Costa Rican Red Cross, Calle 5a Sur, Apartado 1025, *San José*.
- CUBA — Cuban Red Cross, Ignacio Agramonte 461, *Havana*.
- CZECHOSLOVAKIA — Czechoslovak Red Cross, Thunovska 18, *Prague I.*
- DAHOMY — Red Cross Society of Dahomey, P.O. Box 1, *Porto-Novo*.
- DENMARK — Danish Red Cross, Platanvej 22, *Copenhagen V.*
- DOMINICAN REPUBLIC — Dominican Red Cross, Calle Galvan 24, Apartado 1293 *San Domingo*.
- ECUADOR — Ecuadorean Red Cross, Avenida Colombia y Elizalde 118, *Quito*.
- ETHIOPIA — Ethiopian Red Cross, Red Cross Road No. 1, P. O. Box 195, *Addis Ababa*.
- FINLAND — Finnish Red Cross, Tehtaankatu I A, *Helsinki*.
- FRANCE — French Red Cross, 17, rue Quentin-Bauchart, *Paris (8°)*.
- GERMANY (Dem. Republic) — German Red Cross in the German Democratic Republic, Kaitzerstrasse 2, *Dresden A. 1.*
- GERMANY (Federal Republic) — German Red Cross in the Federal Republic of Germany, Friedrich-Ebert-Allee 71, 5300 *Bonn 1*, Postfach (D.B.R.).
- GHANA — Ghana Red Cross, P.O. Box 835, *Accra*.
- GREAT BRITAIN — British Red Cross, 14 Grosvenor Crescent, *London, S.W.1.*
- GREECE — Hellenic Red Cross, rue Lycavittou 1 *Athens 135.*
- GUATEMALA — Guatemalan Red Cross, 3, Calle 8-40 zona 1, *Guatemala C.A.*
- HAITI — Haiti Red Cross, rue Férou, *Port-au-Prince*.
- HONDURAS — Honduran Red Cross, Calle Henry Dunant, *Tegucigalpa*.
- HUNGARY — Hungarian Red Cross, Arany Janos utca 31, *Budapest V.*
- ICELAND — Icelandic Red Cross, Ölduggötu 4, *Reykjavik*, Post Box 872.
- INDIA — Indian Red Cross, 1 Red Cross Road, *New Delhi 1.*
- INDONESIA — Indonesian Red Cross, Tanah Abang Barat 66, P.O. Box 2009, *Djakarta*.
- IRAN — Iranian Red Lion and Sun Society, Avenue Ark, *Teheran*.
- IRAQ — Iraqi Red Crescent, *Baghdad*.
- IRELAND — Irish Red Cross, 25 Westland Row, *Dublin*.
- ITALY — Italian Red Cross, 12, via Toscana, *Rome*.
- IVORY COAST — Ivory Coast Red Cross Society, B.P. 1244, *Abidjan*.
- JAMAICA — The Jamaica Red Cross Society, 76 Arnold Road, *Kingston 5.*
- JAPAN — Japanese Red Cross, 5 Shiba Park, Minato-Ku, *Tokyo*.
- JORDAN — Jordan Red Crescent, P.O. Box 1337, *Amman*.
- KOREA (Democratic Republic) — Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, *Pyongyang*.
- KOREA (Republic) — The Republic of Korea National Red Cross, 32-3 Ka Nam San-Dong, *Seoul*.

## ADDRESSES OF CENTRAL COMMITTEES

- LAOS** — Laotian Red Cross, *Vientiane*.
- LEBANON** — Lebanese Red Cross, rue Général Spears, *Beirut*.
- LIBERIA** — Liberian National Red Cross, Camp Johnson Road, *Monrovia*.
- LIBYA** — Libyan Red Crescent, Berka Omar Mukhtar Street, P.O. Box 541, *Benghazi*.
- LIECHTENSTEIN** — Liechtenstein Red Cross, *Vaduz*.
- LUXEMBURG** — Luxemburg Red Cross, Parc de la Ville, *Luxemburg*.
- MADAGASCAR** — Red Cross Society of Madagascar, rue Clemenceau, P.O. Box 1168, *Tananarive*.
- MALAYA** — Red Cross Society of the Federation of Malaya, Jalan Belfield 519, *Kuala Lumpur*.
- MEXICO** — Mexican Red Cross, Sinaloa 20, 4º piso, *Mexico 7, D.F.*
- MONACO** — Red Cross of Monaco, 27, Boul. de Suisse, *Monte-Carlo*.
- MONGOLIA** — Red Cross Society of the Mongolian People's Republic, Central Post Office, Post Box 537, *Ulan-Bator*.
- MOROCCO** — Moroccan Red Crescent, rue Calmette, *Rabat*.
- NEPAL** — Nepalese Red Cross Society, Tripureswore, P.B. 217, *Kathmandu*.
- NETHERLANDS** — Netherlands Red Cross, 27 Prinsessegracht, *The Hague*.
- NEW ZEALAND** — New Zealand Red Cross, 61 Dixon Street, P.O.B. 6073, *Wellington C.2*.
- NICARAGUA** — Nicaraguan Red Cross, 12 Avenida Nordeste, 305, *Managua, D.N.C.A.*
- NIGERIA** — The Nigerian Red Cross Society, 2 Makoko Road, Yaba, P.O. Box 764, *Lagos*.
- NORWAY** — Norwegian Red Cross, Parkveien 33b, *Oslo*.
- PAKISTAN** — Pakistan Red Cross, Frere Street, *Karachi 4*.
- PANAMA** — Panamanian Red Cross, Apartado 668, *Panama*.
- PARAGUAY** — Paraguayan Red Cross, calle André Barbero y Artigas 33, *Asunción*.
- PERU** — Peruvian Red Cross, Tarapaca 881, *Lima*.
- PHILIPPINES** — Philippine National Red Cross, 860 United Nations Avenue, P.O.B. 280, *Manila*.
- POLAND** — Polish Red Cross, Mokotowska 14, *Warsaw*.
- PORTUGAL** — Portuguese Red Cross, General Secretariat, Jardim 9 de Abril, 1 a 5, *Lisbon 3*.
- RUMANIA** — Red Cross of the Rumanian People's Republic, Strada Biserica Amzei 29, C.P. 729, *Bucarest*.
- SALVADOR** — Salvador Red Cross, 3a Avenida Norte y 3a Calle Poniente 21, *San Salvador*.
- SAN MARINO** — San Marino Red Cross, *San Marino*.
- SAUDI ARABIA** — Saudi Arabian Red Crescent, *Riyadh*.
- SENEGAL** — Senegalese Red Cross Society, P.O.B. 299, *Dakar*.
- SIERRA LEONE** — Sierra Leone Red Cross Society, 6 Liverpool Street, P.O.B. 427, *Freetown*.
- SOUTH AFRICA (Republic)** — South African Red Cross, 14 Hollard Street, P.O.B. 8726, *Johannesburg*.
- SPAIN** — Spanish Red Cross, Eduardo Dato 16, *Madrid, 10*.
- SUDAN** — Sudanese Red Crescent, P.O. Box 235, *Khartoum*.
- SWEDEN** — Swedish Red Cross, Artillerigatan 6, *Stockholm 14*.
- SWITZERLAND** — Swiss Red Cross, Taubenstrasse 8, *Berne*.
- SYRIA** — Syrian Red Crescent, 13, rue Abi-Ala-Almaari, *Damascus*.
- TANGANYIKA** — Tanganyika Red Cross Society, Upanga Road, P.O.B. 1133, *Dar es Salaam*.
- THAILAND** — Thai Red Cross Society, King Chulalongkorn Memorial Hospital, *Bangkok*.
- TOGO** — Togolese Red Cross Society, Avenue des Alliés 19, P.O. Box 655, *Lomé*.
- TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO** — Trinidad and Tobago Red Cross Society, 48 Pembroke Street, P.O. Box 357, *Port of Spain*.
- TUNISIA** — Tunisian Red Crescent, 1, Avenue de Carthage, *Tunis*.
- TURKEY** — Turkish Red Crescent, Yenisehir, *Ankara*.
- UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC** — Red Crescent Society of the United Arab Republic, 34, rue Ramses, *Cairo*.
- UPPER VOLTA** — Upper Volta Red Cross, P.O.B. 340, *Ouagadougou*.
- URUGUAY** — Uruguayan Red Cross, Avenida 8 de Octubre, 2990, *Montevideo*.
- U.S.A.** — American National Red Cross, 17th and D Streets, N.W., *Washington 6, D.C.*
- U.S.S.R.** — Alliance of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, Kouznetsky Most 18/7, *Moscow k.31*.
- VENEZUELA** — Venezuelan Red Cross, Avenida Andrés Bello No 4, Apart. 3185, *Caracas*.
- VIET NAM (Democratic Republic)** — Red Cross of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, 68, rue Bà-Triết, *Hanoi*.
- VIET NAM (Republic)** — Red Cross of the Republic of Viet Nam, 201, duong Hồng-Thập-Tu, No. 201, *Saigon*.
- YUGOSLAVIA** — Yugoslav Red Cross, Simina ulica broj 19, *Belgrade*.